Two factors combine to make this possible. First, the perennating bulbils referred to above; second, the seepage springs which line the short deeply shaded creek. Water perennially oozes out from the lower silurian sandrock on a level with the creek, keeping wet the carbonaceous mud forming from the decaying vegetation; but the key to the persistence of the plant is, that it is a strong hydrophyte. In its isolated station it seems to have long forgotten to produce seed since I have looked many times for ripe seeds, but have never found them. The reliance in this patch is entirely on the bulbils.

WINONA, MINNESOTA

Note on the Occurrence of Oxypolis filiformis in the Bahamas

L. J. K. BRACE

On a recent trip to the swamps that abound and form such a large part of New Providence I observed a white-flowered plant in both scattered and group state among the dwarfed plants of *Mariscus jamaicensis* (Crantz) Britton [*Cladium jamaicense* Crantz] in the swamps' margins.

This proved to be DeCandolle's *Tiedemannia teretifolia*,¹ which had not been gathered in by the various collecting parties observing for the "Bahama Flora." What makes it more interesting is the fact, as Dr. Britton has informed me, a distinct species has turned up in Cuba.²

This raises the question whether this latter plant may not also be found in these islands, presumably in the southern portion of the archipelago. Time alone can show this. It seems a pity more interest is not shown in the biology of these

¹ The synonymy is:—Oxypolis filiformis (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torr. Club 5: 239. 1894. Oenanthe filiformis Walt. Fl. Car. 113. 1788. Oenanthe teretifolia Muhl. Cat. 31. 1813. Tiedemannia teretifolia DC. Mem. Omb. 51. pl. 12. 1829.

On the continent this species ranges from southern Virginia to Florida and westward to Louisiana. N. L. B.

² Oxypolis Bakeri (Wolff), Britton & Wilson. Tiedemannia Bakeri, Wolff, in Urban, Symb. Ant. 5: 452. 1908.

This closely resembles O. filiformis but has larger longer fruit. It is known only from marshes on the southern coasts of Havana and Santa Clara Provinces. N. L. B. interesting islands; in many ways of more interest than larger areas. Waterfowl no doubt spread these plants so that nothing can be deduced perhaps from its presence as to the connection of the plant origin with the lands to the south or north of the group.

NASSAU, AUGUST, 1928.

A New Orchid from Louisiana

A Specimen of *Epidendrum conopseum* Ait. was found growing on the bark of a live oak tree, *Quercus virginiana*, at Greenwood Plantation, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The orchid was noted for the first time during the summer of 1927 by Mrs. Edward Butler. A specimen was collected in August 1928 by Minna F. Koch, and deposited in the herbarium of Cornell University. This is the first time that *Epidendrum conopseum* has been reported from Louisiana, and it extends the range of this species westward.

MINNA F. KOCH

BOOK REVIEWS

A New Manual for the Flora of Ohio¹

This book by Dr. Schaffner of the Ohio State University is an important addition to the list of local and state floras. The author states in the introduction that the book was prepared to present a "convenient means of identifying the plants of Ohio from fresh material gathered in the field."

All the species of Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta known from Ohio are given. The keys are the important feature of the book. They are quite detailed, so much so that the author has felt it unnecessary to give any descriptions of the families or species and only gives them for the genera as a check for the user of the keys. For the Equisetums keys are given that can be used with either fertile or sterile shoots. For one fairly well aquainted with technical botanical terms the keys are very clear and easily used, but for one not familiar with such terms the book may well seem discouraging. Of course there

¹ Schaffner, John H. Field Manual of the Flora of Ohio and Adjacent Territory, 638 pages. 1928. R. G. Adams and Co., Columbus, Ohio. \$3.00.